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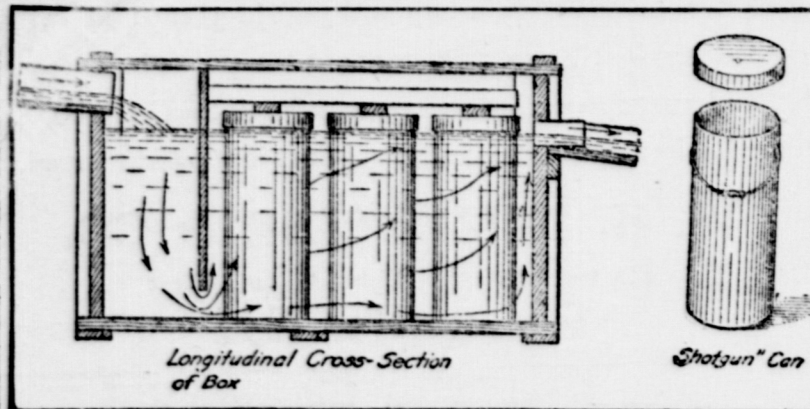
Muhlenberg County
is rich in coal, iron, timber, potter's clay, etc., and the most inviting field in Kentucky for investment of capital and pluck.

VOL. XVI. NO. 27.

GREENVILLE KY., THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1914.

50c. PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE

HOW TO MAKE GOOD BUTTER ON THE FARM

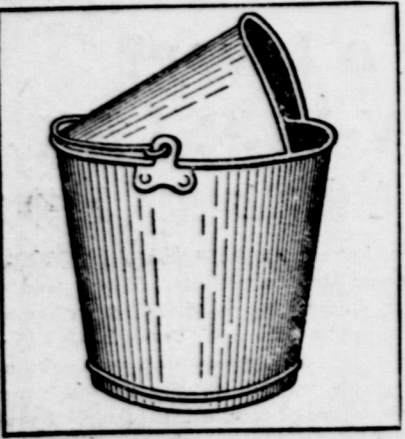


Tank for Cold Water.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Keep good cows that will produce from 200 to 300 pounds or more of butter fat annually, and feed them liberally. Is the advice contained in Farmers' Bulletin 541 of the United States department of agriculture, on farm butter making. Keep the cows comfortable and clean when in the stable. This is conducive to best production.

Use clear pure water for washing the butter. It should not be more than 3° colder or warmer than the buttermilk. Use amount of water equal to that of buttermilk. In barrel churn revolve 12 to 15 times in washing. Wash the granular washed butter and salt at the rate of three-quarter ounce to one ounce per pound.



Covered Milk Pail.

Be sure the salt is well pulverized and sift it evenly over the granular butter before any of the moisture is worked out.

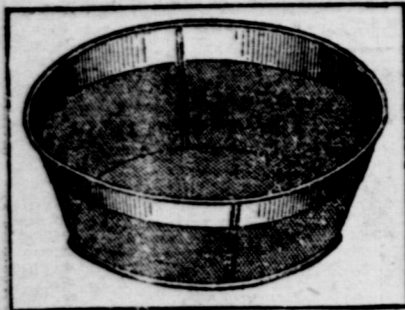
Work the butter sufficiently to distribute salt without injuring grain or texture. Put it up in clean, neat, and attractive packages, and keep everything in and about the dairy clean and wholesome. Make earnest and constant efforts to obtain and retain profitable markets.

Cleanliness and attention to details are the two requisites in the manufacture of good butter. Bad flavors, lack of uniformity in color, and salt, unsuitable packages, and no uniformity in the style of the packages, are the main defects in farm butter. The bad flavors may be due to feeds or improper handling of the milk or cream before it is churned rather than to the subsequent treatment of the butter.

The importance of cleanliness can not be overemphasized in making butter. In our haste to accomplish the task we often sacrifice our better judgment. This is particularly true in handling milk and cream that is to be used in the manufacture of butter on farms. The bodies of the cows, utensils, conditions at the barn, milk room, and storage room, should all be clean.

There probably is no greater source of contamination to milk than that of dust, hairs, or manure falling from the body of the cow into the open milk pail during milking. The types of bacteria which are found associated with this filth are capable of producing very objectionable changes in the milk or its products. Their activity is greatly increased by the favorable conditions existing in warm milk.

Everything which tends to favor this accumulation of filth on the cow should be removed and the cow kept clean, particularly about the flanks and udder. This can be done very efficiently and easily by keeping the long hairs clipped from the flanks and wiping the udder with a moist



Cream Strainer.

cloth or sponge. The clipping of the flanks keeps the hairs short and does not favor the accumulation and retention of filth. The dirt that does gather can be quickly and easily removed with a currycomb and brush. The barn should be kept free from dirt.

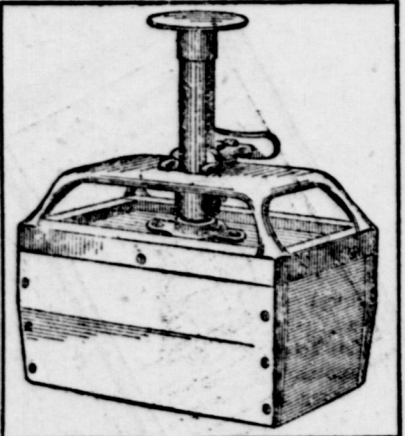
The utensils should be of such material and construction that they can be easily cleaned. The interior should be smooth, with no cracks or crevices for dirt and milk to find lodgment. The surface should be heavily tinned and the seams filled with solder. Tinware should be kept bright.

The following process of cleaning vessels which have contained milk

is recommended: Rinse thoroughly in lukewarm water, wash thoroughly with the aid of some good cleansing powder in water as hot as the hand will bear. Then thoroughly rinse in hot water, expose to live steam from one to two minutes or to boiling water for five minutes in case the steam is not available. Expose, if possible, in bright sunlight from one to three hours.

The milk room should receive careful attention with respect to cleanliness. It should be clean, light, well ventilated and free from objectionable odors. The separator should be cleaned each time it is used and not allowed to stand with milk in it. Flushing the separator with warm water does not remove the slime and milk constituents from the sides of the bowl. This slime is a suitable food for bacteria, and as a result of their rapid growth the contents of the bowl becomes a starter for the warm, fresh milk of the subsequent milking. The types of bacteria which develop here are largely those found in the manure, filth, etc., which get into the milk at the barn. Not only should the separator and its parts be kept clean, but also all equipment with which milk comes in contact. The room where milk or cream is stored or held until churned should also be clean and dry and free from bad odors, such as those from decayed or decaying fruit or vegetables, as well as odors emanating from the kitchen when meat or vegetables are being cooked. All of these odors are absorbed by cream or butter and result in objectionable flavors. The damp, musty cellar is not a suitable storage room, but a light, cool, dry and sweet-smelling cellar is often very satisfactory. Whitewash, drainage and ventilation often make an objectionable cellar a desirable storage room.

The uniformity in the appearance and attractiveness of butter is greatly increased by the color. The most



One-Pound Butter Printer.

desired color is that produced in butter in June, when cows are having a large amount of green, succulent feed. Butter makers endeavor to maintain a uniform color throughout the year by the use of butter coloring. The amount of coloring varies with the season, but is usually at the rate of one to one and a half ounces to each 25 pounds of butter. The color should be added to the cream just after it has been put in the churn and before churning is begun.

The printing and packing of butter is the first and most important step in preparing it for market, and should be given careful attention.

An attractive and convenient package is an advertisement in itself, and will aid in the selling of the goods. Good butter in attractive packages can usually be profitably marketed. The packages now in use among farmers packing butter are crocks, paper boxes, parchment papers, cartons, dishes, buckets and pans. The use of some of these packages make attractiveness and convenience impossible. The most desirable and attractive forms of packages are the three, five and ten-pound crocks, and one or two pound prints wrapped in parchment paper.

The equipment for butter making should consist of a boiler, milk pails, hand and floor brushes, wash suit, milk strainer, cream separator, milk cans, floating dairy thermometer, cream-ripening vat, tank for cold water, cream strainer, barrel churn, butter worker, butter ladies, scales or spring balance, butter printer, parchment paper or other butter packages, and butter delivery box.

Important Farm Tool.
The manure spreader is one of the most important tools on the farm, not only because it saves labor, but because it spreads the manure over more land.

Value of Grapes.
With the exception of the apple there is no fruit which goes so far in lowering the meat and other food bills for a family as grapes.

FOR BETTER ROADS

COST OF LIVING INCREASED

There Are Times When It Is Impossible for Farmer to Haul His Products to Market.

The people who groan under the high cost of living and wonder why necessities of life like potatoes and cabbages and turnips and apples should be so high in the cities do not realize the condition of the country roads. When roads are bad farmers experience difficulty in getting their produce to market. When roads are very bad there are states of the weather in which the hauling of heavy wagon loads from farms to railway stations becomes impossible. The farmer would like to sell what he grows. The city dweller would like to buy it. Both have an interest in the building and maintenance of good roads, providing at all seasons of the year available highways between the cities and the farms.

Sometimes roads that would be in fair condition for teaming are cut up by reckless automobilists. The wanton destruction of highways by auto scorches should not be permitted. Automobile owners as a class have done much to improve some of the roads, but on the whole western roads are a disgrace. There must be aroused public sentiment in favor of good roads. There will be when it is realized that good country roads are a benefit to all classes of the community.

COST OF REPAIRING WAGONS

Farmers' Profits Are Greatly Decreased in Various Ways by Neglected Thoroughfares.

How much do you suppose it costs you a year to repair your wagons and harness on account of bad roads? How much does it cost you a year for shoes and clothing that are ruined by your children wading through the mud to school? How much does it cost you a year for medicine to cure your children's colds contracted in wading through the mud to school and church? How much of a damage a year to you is the mud that prevents your children from attending school; or damage to them, rather in the loss of an education? How much damage to you are our bad roads in preventing your going to market? You are perfectly willing to spend money in the buying of reapers and mowers and other farm machinery. You are willing to purchase carriages and harness. At the price potatoes are today, one load would be the average farmer's tax for ten years for good roads. At the end of that time the



Striking a Rut in a Bad Road.

roads would be good, and you could vote to rescind the law if you wanted to and you would have your good roads and no tax for thirty or forty years, the balance of your life.

Price Is Stickler.
The farmer believes in good roads, but he doesn't feel that he has the price.

Auto Makes Difference.
The road question looks different to a man after he has bought an auto.

Bring Both Together.
Good roads bring the producer and consumer in personal contact.

Good Road Benefits.
Good roads mean good schools; good schools good citizenship.

Squab Broilers.
Squab broilers must not weigh over three-quarters of a pound each; generally a half pound is most acceptable.

FARM STOCK

COST OF FATTENING SWINE

Profitable Ratio Is Amount of Feed Required to Produce Unit of Increase in Weight.

(By W. F. SNYDER)
One of the chief problems before the pork producer is, What is the most profitable ration to feed? The proper standard from which to determine the most profitable ration is the amount of feed of a certain kind required to produce a unit at which the increase is made. These are the same in all parts of the country, while the cost of the various kinds of feeds and therefore the cost of gains from the various feeds will vary in almost every locality.

The results of extensive and thorough experiments, extending through a period of five years, by the Nebraska experiment station, are here given, the prices used in calculating the re-



Hogs Fattened on 90 Per Cent Corn and 10 Per Cent Cut Alfalfa.

ults being as follows: Hogs, per 100 pounds, \$3.50; corn, per bushel, 47 cents; wheat, bushel, 70 cents; barley, bushel, 40 cents; emmer, bushel, 35 cents; rye, bushel, 56 cents; milo, bushel, 50 cents; cane, bushel, 50 cents; oil meal, ton, \$30; shorts, ton, \$24; bonemeal, ton, \$18; chopped alfalfa, ton, \$10; alfalfa hay, ton, \$8. Feed other than alfalfa for convenience is termed "grain" in the results as given. Where chopped alfalfa or alfalfa meal was a part of any ration in the experiments, all the grain was ground. The alfalfa meal was mixed with the grain; the chopped alfalfa was put in the trough and grain poured over it. The feed was moistened with water after being put in the trough. The feed was weighed separately for each lot of hogs, at each feeding time. In all experiments the hogs were weighed every second week.

The animals had access to water at all times, unless the weather was such that the water froze. During such times water was supplied three times each day or as often as there was any indication that the hogs cared for it. Water was supplied in the fields by means of a gravity water system that kept fresh water in cement troughs at all times.

Results: The feeding of various proportions of alfalfa in a ration of corn, as alfalfa hay, chopped hay and as meal, indicate that the rations rank as follows:

1. 100 parts corn, alfalfa hay in a rack.
2. 90 parts corn, 10 parts chopped alfalfa.
3. 90 parts corn, 10 parts alfalfa meal.
4. 100 parts corn alone.
5. 75 parts corn, 25 parts alfalfa meal.
6. 75 parts corn, 25 parts chopped alfalfa.
7. 50 parts corn, 50 parts chopped alfalfa.
8. 50 parts corn, 50 parts alfalfa meal.

The first three rations stand closely together.

Of the many rations tried for fattening, none has been found the equal of corn and a small percentage of alfalfa.

A summary of results indicates that the cost of feed to produce a 225-pound market hog was \$3.35 per 100 pounds, and that keeping the hog until it weighed 225 pounds increased the cost to \$3.57 per 100 pounds. This includes only the cost of feed and does not include the cost of labor, equipment, unusual risk, or interest on investment.

TOLL OF DEADLY SHEEP TICK

Animals Infested With Parasites Yield Poor Wool and Are Difficult to Fatten.

It is more than futile to worry over the competition of sheep from South American pastures if we permit, unchecked, competitors to draw the lifeblood from flocks. Thousands of flocks in the United States are being preyed upon by ticks. Since each tick has been eradicated from some state some men have relaxed their efforts and ceased to dip their sheep. Sheep infested with ticks yield poor wool and are difficult or impossible to fatten. There is no excuse for ticks on a sheep farm. Two thorough dipplings at intervals of ten days or two weeks will kill them; afterward it is only necessary carefully to dip any sheep that may be brought before it is put with the flock and the flock will remain clean. Many an American flock is tickless.

DON'T BE DISCOURAGED

IF YOU ARE TOO SICK TO WORK AND YOUR WIFE IS WEAK AND AILING THERE'S HOPE AND HELP FOR YOU BOTH IN

ELECTRIC BRAND BITTERS

They build up the run-down; they strengthen the weak; they invigorate tired and worn-out people. They're unequalled for dyspepsia and indigestion, constipation and malaria, biliousness and jaundice. They're a blessing to women who suffer from backache, headache, fainting or dizzy spells and a boon to all sufferers from kidney troubles. TRY THEM.

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to take Cardui, for your female troubles, because we are sure it will help you. Remember that this great female remedy—

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has brought relief to thousands of other sick women, so why not to you? For headache, backache, periodical pains, female weakness, many have said it is "the best medicine to take." Try it! Sold in This City



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and can supply most of the wants of the people. In Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Etc., we offer large selections.

In Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Farm Implements and such goods our stocks are especially strong.

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We have just added an Undertaking Department to our business, and will carry a comprehensive line of Coffins, Caskets, Robes, Suits, Wrappers and Dresses. Also have a Hearse in service, on call anywhere. Orders in this line given prompt and careful attention any hour day or night.

Telephones: Store, No. 1. Night, No. 17 or No. 3.

SHANNON, MERCER & CO.

DEPOY, KENTUCKY

HUSBAND RESCUED DESPAIRING WIFE

After Four Years of Discouraging

Conditions, Mrs. Bullock Gave

Up in Despair. Husband

Came to Rescue.

Catron, Ky.—In an interesting letter from this place, Mrs. Bettie Bullock writes as follows: "I suffered for four years, with womanly troubles, and during this time, I could only sit up for a little while, and could not walk anywhere at all. At times, I would have severe pains in my left side.

The doctor was called in, and his treatment relieved me for a while, but I was soon confined to my bed again. After that, nothing seemed to do me any good.

I had gotten so weak I could not stand, and I gave up in despair.

At last, my husband got me a bottle of Cardui, the woman's tonic, and I commenced taking it. From the very first dose, I could tell it was helping me. I can now walk two miles without tiring me, and am doing all my work."

If you are all run down from womanly troubles, don't give up in despair. Try Cardui, the woman's tonic. It has helped more than a million women, in its 50 years of continuous success, and should surely help you, too. Your druggist has sold Cardui for years. He knows what it will do. Ask him. He will recommend it. Begin taking Cardui today.

Write to: Chattanooga Medicine Co., Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions on your case and full-page book. "Home Treatment for Women," sent in plain wrapper. 1-6

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TERMS.

The subscription price of the paper is payable in advance, and when the time has expired which it is paid, the paper will be stopped. Cards of thanks, obituary notices, etc., if not longer than ten lines, will be published free. A charge of 5c. per line will be made for succeeding lines. No variation of this rule to anyone. Free sample copies will be mailed.

Advertisements will be inserted. A rate card will be furnished on request. Address all communications and make all remittances payable to RECORD PRESS, Greenville, Ky.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1914.

Entered at the Greenville, Ky., postoffice as second-class matter.

If murder is a crime, what is war?

Are they singing "Onward, Christian Soldier," over there?

AFTER a nation finds out that it cannot settle anything by war it resorts to reason.

THE German war dogs are finding that chasing Belgian hares is some strenuous sport.

THANKS to the wireless, the world can be supplied with any sort of unconfirmed rumors almost anywhere.

A VAST number of people who went to the other side for their summer vacation are saying "See America now" in strong terms.

THE price of bread has been doubled in Cincinnati. These German bakers must think they are back in Berlin, or Stuttgart, or some other war infected city of their fatherland.

WHY don't the crowned heads who claim to have so much "divine right" act along that line, and settle their differences now, rather than have the mediators do the job after millions in money and men have been sacrificed?

AMERICANS in their fixed determination to be neutral will be careful to stifle preferences for French fried or German fried potatoes and will order them served plain.

THERE is no particular reason why one should object to that conventional fiction in life's game called "death" except that it always comes along at the wrong time. Some day we shall be masters of death as well as lords of life and shall not prematurely shed the larval envelope. But we'll have to get rid of a lot of politics and ambition and violence before that time comes.

FOR the benefit of visitors to the Panama Exposition at San Francisco, the U. S. Geological Survey is preparing to publish a bulletin on the geology and other physiographic features of a strip of land about 45 miles wide along the Santa Fe Railway from Kansas City to Los Angeles. It will include geological and topographic maps on a scale of 1:500,000, while the text will give an account of notable scenic features, Indians, history, and local industries.

SINCE nations have tried large standing armies and immense navies to maintain peace, and without success, why not try disarmament? This is the only course which will insure universal peace, and that is the end now sought by the best thinking people of the earth. Being prepared is the chief factor in bringing on a fight, whether between men or nations. With nobody armed there will be neither individual or wholesale murder committed, but all differences that may arise will be adjusted by an appeal to reason, rather than rifles.

Autocracy or Democracy?

Autocracy has had its way. Austria's quarrel with Serbia was no affair of the German people. Russia's challenge to Austria was no affair of the German people. Yet the very fate of the German empire is thrown into the balance in order to halt the march of political freedom in Europe.

All the world knew that a declaration of war against Russia was in effect a declaration of war against France. Germany admitted it by mobilizing her army not on the Russian frontier but on the French

frontier. The decisive blow was to be struck against the French republic, not against its imperial ally. It was not Russian despotism that was to be crushed, but French republicanism.

The hollow hypocrisy of the whole proceeding is revealed in the fact that before the clash of arms is fairly begun the Austrian invasion of Serbia is practically abandoned.

Having begun the war, German autocracy now finds itself isolated. Italy construes the triple alliance as applicable only to a war of defence; because there would be a revolution in Italy if the government ventured to champion the cause of the hated Austrian. Great Britain is compelled to make France's cause her cause. Germany and Austria are left alone to fight the battle of autocracy and pay the bill in blood and treasure and prestige. In this war they have no sympathizers even among neutrals. The enlightened opinion of the whole world has turned against the two kaisers as it turned against Napoleon III. when he sought to make himself the autocrat of Europe.

What was begun hastily as a war of autocracy is not unlikely to end as a war of revolution, with thrones crumbling and dynasties in exile. Civilization cannot rest at the mercy of despotism, and the welfare of mankind is not to be made the plaything of autocracy. If all Europe must be drenched in blood before this lesson is implanted in the minds of kings and courtiers, we may say of this war as Lincoln said of the war that exterminated human slavery: "The judgements of the Lord are true and righteous altogether." This is the twilight of the gods.

Marasmus.

Marasmus is a wasting disease that occurs in babies, generally in their first year. Without any discoverable cause, a child with marasmus not only fails to gain, but begins to lose weight slowly but steadily. At the same time, the bones continue to grow, and the teeth come at the usual time. The poor child takes on a distressing appearance; he becomes almost a living skeleton, although sometimes the abdomen is distended.

The child is always hungry because it is starving. It cannot assimilate any food and is as hungry a few minutes after eating as it was before. It cries most of the time, with a fretful, whining cry. Sometimes a very small baby will sleep incessantly instead of crying. That is on the whole unfortunate, for a crying child is likely to get treatment more promptly.

Although marasmus is met with occasionally in well-to-do families, it usually attacks artificially-fed infants in charitable institutions, and it is very rare among breast-fed children anywhere. Each case of marasmus must be carefully studied, for treatment that cures one child quickly often has no effect on another. Many cases respond to a breast-milk diet. Some begin to recover when alkalies are added to the diet. In any event, the parents should seek the best of medical advice, for it is sometimes necessary to make several experiments before the proper treatment is found.

Apart from its feeding, the malnourished child needs the greatest care. Owing to his extreme emaciation, bedsores often form; consequently, the baby's position should be changed frequently, and he should be kept perfectly clean. The child must be kept warm, but he also needs a great deal of fresh air both day and night, and it is a good plan to keep him in the open all the time, and let him sleep on a balcony if possible. Be careful to avoid chilling the little body, however. If the air is at all cold, keep hot-water bottles in the crib, and wrap the baby's hands up very warmly. After the daily bath, it is helpful to rub warmed olive oil gently into the skin all over the body.

Building Up the Soil.

Will proper rotation of crops build up a worn out farm without the use of commercial fertilizers?

Yes, with proper rotation, legumes, green and stable manure and the use of lime, the average worn out farm may be built up or have its productiveness greatly increased without the use of commercial fertilizer, but in time the land will decrease in productiveness, unless phosphorous is purchased in some form or an-

other and is applied. If we have only phosphorous is enough to produce 20 bushels of corn per acre, and potash enough to produce 50 bushels, phosphorous is our limiting factor, hence we can only produce 20 bushels because we are deficient in phosphorous. It is admitted by every one who is in a position to know that we have potash sufficient for any amount of corn to be grown up to 100 bushels per acre and experience has taught us that we are deficient in phosphorous because we can only grow from 20 to 40 bushels of corn per acre. Moreover, there is no system of farming that will maintain the phosphorous supply. All products sold from the farm will remove some phosphorous, even butter and milk, live stock, hay, etc., take some phosphorous away, and no crops add any of this plant food. It is therefore apparent that in time the supply of phosphorous will become exhausted and will eventually have to be supplied in some commercial form. But why should we not buy phosphorous when we know we are deficient in it. We will take for an example a plot on the county experiment farm, 400 pounds acid phosphate with 2000 of lime yield one ton of red clover hay. Another plot adjoining which had potash and lime stone yielded only about 1000 pounds per acre. It will pay all farmers to visit these experiment plots and see for themselves. There are some plots of tobacco where there has been potash used, and a check plot where there has been no treatment and there is no difference in the tobacco at all at this time. The same may be said of wheat and soy beans.

Now, I take it that we should use phosphorous in some form with lime to grow clover and soy beans or cow peas. Turn these crops down, in this way we can get humus and nitrogen and in the course of a few years we will improve our land so much that we can grow good crops of anything we may plant.

Commence this fall with some rye and crimson clover, turn it under next spring, plant soy beans or cow peas on the same plot, then follow with rye again in the fall, turn down next spring, plant corn, and see what results you will have. We must grow more cover crops if we ever expect to build up our poor land. We can not afford to buy commercial fertilizers the way we have been buying them. It is a well known fact that our land is getting poorer every year and at the same time we are using more fertilizers. Let us try some winter cover crops this fall. I am sure we will be well rewarded for our outlay of money and labor. If you cannot buy rye just sow some wheat. It will be almost as good as rye, will not make quite so much growth as rye, though it will give you good returns.

A. Y. Finley, County Agent.

Calomel, Calomel, you cannot stay for LIV-VER-LAX has shown us an easier way. Ask G. E. Countzler.

One Thousand Moonlight Schools.

One thousand moonlight schools will open their doors to men and women, educated, half educated and illiterate on September 7th, 1914, it is estimated by the Kentucky Illiteracy Commission, from the reports received at its office from County Superintendents and teachers. Montgomery, Lincoln, Hardin, Clay, McCreary, Mercer, Grayson, Clinton, Pike, Leslie, Kenton and other counties are preparing to make war on illiteracy. September 7th is to be the evening of the opening for moonlight schools in the State. It being Labor day, a canvass of the districts will be made by the teachers on that day to urge men and women to attend. "1000 Moonlight Schools to open September 7th—50,000 adults enrolled, 10,000 illiterates taught" is the slogan of the Kentucky Illiteracy Commission for September.

Muhlenberg County Health Campaign.

It has long since been recognized that healthy bodies are necessary for right functioning of the faculties of the mind. Ill health breeds discontent, irritability, selfishness, inability to think clearly and to judge fairly. The master recognized this and healed the bodies of men first

in his many miracles of making the blind to see, the deaf to hear, the lame to walk, the palsied hand to be steady, the leprosy body to be clean, before the spirit of Light could have a proper dwelling place.

The Greeks had it that "cleanliness is next to Godliness" and we know that cleanliness is essential to good health. Disease breeds and thrives in filth so one of the first things to be done in the campaign for good health is to make a strong hard fight on the dirt and filth with which so many homes are reeking.

The people of Muhlenberg county have these long years sat in indifference and ignorance of the conditions around them, unmindful of the fair young lives that grim monster tuberculosis—a PREVENTABLE DISEASE—has snatched away, careless that typhoid fever has laid its ravaging hands upon many of the best and fairest of our ignorant that hookworm has stunted and blighted young lives that would otherwise have been full of promise.

Realizing that the old state is not producing BEST CITIZENS on account of these diseases that are sapping her very life there has been organized a health campaign whose business it is to enlighten the people concerning the menace of disease lying at their doors, and to help them into a cleaner, purer, healthier physical life. Into the various counties are sent a doctor, a visiting nurse and their helpers.

For the past few weeks here in Muhlenberg County Dr. Steele, a man consecrated to the betterment of mankind, his two helpers, and Miss Williamson, a nurse of training, ability and a love for humanity that is rare, have been laboring day and night for the health and uplift of the county.

The county has been covered twice by these missionaries and a third canvas is being made. Surprising and alarming discoveries have been made, tuberculosis having been found prevalent over the county, hookworm, typhoid and other preventable diseases also existing.

At first the people were skeptical and indifferent but the interest has increased during the second canvas and the people are beginning to realize that health is the first great essential.

So thoroughly have Dr. Steele and Miss Williamson with their patient careful helpers done their work that the fiscal court, recognizing the inestimable worth of the Health Campaign, has appropriated six hundred dollars to further the work that has been so nobly begun. While this sum is inadequate for the work in hand it is a long step in the right direction.

It would seem sometimes that the common school teachers are already overburdened and that more is expected of them than they ever do—yet it is to their shame that they who have the greatest opportunity for helping to carry on this fight against dirt and disease, seem the most indifferent about it—that is the mass of teachers, there are always a few who are ready for any labor, any sacrifice, if it means uplift. The work is to be extended in the fall and the visiting nurse is to visit the schools and try to enlist the teachers.

It has been proven that typhoid, tuberculosis, hookworm, pneumonia and others are preventable diseases and when we become educated to the thought that leaving them run riot is criminal then they will be stamped out of our county and out of our state.

Let us bid "God speed" to these who are giving their lives to save ours. We feel that when they leave Muhlenberg they will leave her with higher conceptions of physical life and the determination to be a purer, healthier, cleaner county.

These Typhoid Cultures.

Typhoid fever is a self-limited disease. By this it is meant that if the patient does not die during the progress of the disease the body reacts against the invading micro-organisms with the production of the various antibodies, known as agglutinins, opsonins, etc., and these antibodies limit the disease to a variable number of weeks, after which the person recovers and the virus [the germ] disappears from the body.

The preventive inoculation for typhoid depends upon this fact.

In recent years it has been discovered that by injecting under the skin a small quantity of a dead typhoid culture of known strength the body would react against these or-

ganisms in the same way as against the living bacteria in the bowels, and with the same result, namely, the increase in the body of antibodies which persist for a reasonable length of time, rendering the person resistant to the disease.

This method has now been practiced on a large scale, chiefly in the armies of the various nations, and with striking results.

It failed in the English army during the Boer war, when there occurred 57,684 cases of typhoid fever and 8,020 deaths.

But the cause of this failure is now well known.

It was supposed at the time the inoculated men were protected by the inoculation, but it is now known that the temperature at which the typhoid cultures were killed for these inoculations was too high (60 degrees to 65 degrees centigrade).

It has been demonstrated repeatedly since that date that cultures killed at this high temperature lose almost all their protective power, and the bacterial cultures now used are sterilized at a temperature of 10 degrees lower (53 degrees centigrade for one hour).

But in other places, for instance, in the Japanese army, at the time of the Japanese-Russian war, the results were very striking.

The Russian army was largely incapacitated by fever while the Japanese army had practically no cases of fever.

Repeatedly in the British army in India, typhoid inoculation has been practiced on a large scale, and very careful records have been kept of all cases occurring among about equal numbers of noninoculated and inoculated soldiers in the same regiments and subject to the same conditions.

We have records of twenty such regiments now, and they show even including one regiment which was inoculated with cultures heated too high, that troops which have been inoculated have suffered very little from typhoid in comparison with the uninoculated.

In the United States army in recent years inoculation has been made compulsory, and everybody has been inoculated from the secretary of war down.

It is a well known fact, that previous to this typhoid fever caused excessive loss in our army both in our civil war and in our Spanish-American war.

For example, in 1898, the 7th army corps stationed at Jacksonville, Fla., consisting of 10,759 men, there were 1,719 undoubted cases of typhoid fever, and 2,693 additional cases of fever believed to be typhoid, making a total of 4,412 cases, with 248 deaths.

Everybody happy, as of course we could not be otherwise, with good rains falling every day and night since last Saturday. The ground has been wet thoroughly, and we have not had such beneficial rains for a year, at least.

Pointed Paragraphs.

Life without hope is like a house without a roof.

Most people are willing to do their duty as they see it.

Even an artist may not be able to draw a matrimonial prize.

It's a fortunate thing for some men that they never married.

Why is it that a big man always takes a little woman seriously?

The millennium, like most good things, is in no hurry about showing up.

Some men would die young if they were compelled to work for a living.

The time for a man to marry is when he finds a woman silly enough to want him.

Unless a man has scored at least one failure he is unable to appreciate success.

The gentleman with the cloven hoof may trot with the gentleman who has a cloven breath.

THE RECORD has a very interesting communication from "A Pond Creek Farmer," and will gladly publish same if the writer will reveal his identity. It is an inviolable rule to publish no unsigned letters, and as the editor is very anxious to give this communication publicity, he shall be extremely glad if the writer will reveal himself, and of course his name will be kept in confidence.

We learn as we go to press of a tragedy which occurred at Graham Tuesday night when Charlie Wash, a colored man, during a difficulty shot at his wife hitting his little son who died Wednesday morning.

DINNER.

Baked Potatoes Green Corn Custard
Apple Salad Grape Juice Syllabub
Tilden Cake Chase & Sanborn's Coffee

TILDEN CAKE—Cream, 3-4 cup Crisco, 1 1/2 cup sugar, add 4 well beaten eggs, 1 cup milk, sift in 3 cups flour, 3-4 teaspoons salt, 1-2 cup corn starch, 2 teaspoons baking powder, add 2 teaspoons lemon extract turn into Criscoed and floured cake tin and bake for 1 1/2 hours in moderate oven.

W. H. BRIZENDINE & CO.

Everything Good to Eat
Greenville, Ky.



NOTICE

We have made arrangements to handle Furniture, and can supply you with anything you need at the most reasonable prices. Call on us, and we will furnish you the best goods and prices strongly in your favor.

G. M. DEXTER & CO.

Have You a Liver?

IF SO USE LIV-VER-LAX

Read Following Statement from Prominent Greenville Druggists

We have recently received a large shipment of GRIGSBY'S LIV-VER-LAX, the liver medicine which we recommend above all others. When troubled with constipation, or a disordered liver, do not take calomel or other harsh physics to derange the system, but let us supply you with a bottle of LIV-VER-LAX on our personal guarantee, that is, if it does not do all that we claim for it, and if you are not perfectly satisfied we will cheerfully refund your money. A sluggish and inactive liver is the cause of most all diseases. Keep your bowels open and liver regulated with LIV-VER-LAX and you will not be sick. LIV-VER-LAX is purely vegetable, is pleasant, safe and effective, and is good for grown-ups and children all alike. We have unbounded confidence in LIV-VER-LAX, is why we recommend it so highly. Believe LIV-VER-LAX has given more universal satisfaction than any other liver medicine we have ever sold.

G. E. COUNTZLER.



A Postal Brings This Book

It is free—it tells how you can have local and long distance telephone service in your home at very small cost.

Send for it today. Write nearest Bell Telephone Manager, or

FARMERS' LINE DEPARTMENT

Cumberland Telephone

and Telegraph Company

INCORPORATED,
No. 254 South Pryor St., Atlanta, Ga.

1914 Pack Canned Peaches White and Yellow

10c. Can 10c.

Less than you can put them up for.

C. M. HOWARD & CO.

The Fact Remains

No amount of misrepresentation by the peddlers of alum baking powders, no juggling with chemicals, or pretended analysis, or cooked-up certificates, or falsehoods of any kind, can change the fact that

Royal Baking Powder has been found by the official examinations to be of the highest leavening efficiency, free from alum, and of absolute purity and wholesomeness.

Royal Baking Powder is indispensable for making finest and most economical food.

I. C. R. R. LOCAL TIME CARD.

NORTH BOUND.	
122 Louisville Express.....	11:35 am
123 Cincinnati Express.....	2:30 pm
124 Louisville Limited.....	3:35 am
125 Central City accommodation.....	7:15 pm
SOUTH BOUND.	
126 Paducah and Cairo accom.....	5:15 am
127 Fulton accommodation.....	12:05 pm
128 New Orleans special.....	3:40 pm
129 N. O. spec. (Louisville pass. only).....	1:27 am
Nov. 2, 1913. W. G. CRAWFORD, Agt.	

NOT A BIT SLEAUGH.

A thin-skirted girl in Bordeaux wouldn't wear petticoats, oh, dear, neau! She'd go out in the sun. And she'd say: "This is fun. But I hope that my ankles don't sneau!" —Cincinnati Enquirer.

Another who lived in Boulogne was followed by dogs not her own. She was thin as a rail. No they kept on her trail. Believing that she was a bogue. —Houston Post.

A slash-skirted girl from Carlisle was silly and right in the middle. She bought her some hose. Of the shade of old rose. When she walked you could see them a mile. —Seattle Post Intelligencer.

This is a word of a gnat. Of a girl who wore a big hat. But all her parades. And long promenades. Didn't amount to very much at gnat.

Local Mention.

Muhlenberg county is to have a visiting nurse.

Mr. Russell Ford was in Clarksville last week on a visit to relatives.

Meet Prof. Roberts today at the experimental field, and learn things you should know.

It does very well, after the weather man found out he could supply us with rain.

Mrs. L. E. Littlepage, of Madisonville, was a guest of her mother, Mrs. Arnold, a few days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Sullivan were here a few days during the week on a visit to Miss Lena Arnold.

No matter how affected a person may be about this imported stuff, all of us will agree that home-made news is best, these times.

Read the list of guarantors of the Chautauqua course for next summer. It is hoped that by next week the list will be increased to at least 150.

The interior work on the school building is being rounded up, and the stucco work will be started at once. It is thought the building will be ready by Sept. 5, in time for school to open in it.

Read the list of guarantors for Chautauqua week. This list will be lengthened next week, as many persons in town and county have not yet been approached, and others have signified their desire to sign up.

Mr. Barney Shutt is recovering from an attack of typhoid fever, and is now gaining strength at a satisfactory rate. His condition last week was serious for a few days, and his wide circle of friends felt uneasy about him.

Don't wait to be asked or urged, but get on the honor roll of citizens who are anxious to provide a Chautauqua week here next year. Step into any of the banks, at Countzler's or Hale's, or tell almost anyone in town, and he will see that your name is recorded.

Why be constipated when you can buy LIV-VER-LAX from G. E. Countzler.

TO MAMMOTH CAVE

August 25, 1914

LAST GREAT REDUCTION

Round trip railroad fare \$3.85 Board at Cave Hotel including the several routes in the Cave for \$6.50. Making total cost for three days trip \$10.35; going on regular morning trains. Limit on tickets 10 days. Write or phone L. & N. Agent.

Notice.

Officials, teachers and others who have specimen boxes from the State Board of Health that have not been distributed will please return same by leaving at Jarvis & Williams' drug store.

M. W. STEELE.

Messrs. H. D. Ezell and Bayless Hope are gathering material and getting ready to build residences in the new addition in the northeast section. Both will put up modern homes and will add to the rapidly growing new part of the city, which is one of the very best now open for newcomers.

Some Peaches!

Mr. R. M. Kittinger, the efficient rural route carrier, not only distributes mail along his route, but he is expert at collecting useful and delicious things. Monday he brought in a bag of fine peaches; he must have gotten them legitimately, for he gave the name of the grower, Mr. W. E. Evitts. Several of the peaches weighed half a pound, and the quality was as good as the weight.

Estray Notice.

Taken up as an estray by A. W. McCown on his farm six miles west of Greenville, Ky., one white cow, with red neck, marked with crop of left ear, valued by D. W. Hunter and C. H. Hunter at \$12.50. Affiant says that he has not changed the marks on the above cow.

A. W. McCown.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by A. W. McCown, this Aug. 1, 1914.

J. J. RICE, J. M. C. C.

The fellow who has been running around for months saying it would not rain again in time to do crops any good, on Tuesday began to remark that it was likely the rains would be so heavy this fall that the crops would all be destroyed.

Elsewhere will be found an article on the public health campaign which has been written by one of the school teachers in the county. It is well worth reading. There are others which will be published, all of them entered for consideration in the prize offer of \$5.00 for the best article, the money to be given by Dr. M. W. Steele, who has been in charge of the work here.

The county convention of the W. C. T. U. will be held at Central City on the 29th, and a large attendance is expected.

Town House And 8 Acres Land For Sale.

I will, on the last Monday in August [county court day] offer for sale to highest bidder at 2 o'clock, p. m. at court house door in Greenville, Ky., the D. H. and M. E. Martin property on West Main-cross street, a residence and 8 acres of land. Will sell as whole or part.

C. E. O'BRYEN, Admr.

Typewriters for sale or rent at this office; call on us for the supply of your needs.

Guarantors of Chautauqua Week.

Following is a list of those persons who have signed as guarantors in the movement to provide a Chautauqua course here next summer. There are others who have signified their intention to join in this laudable effort, while many have not yet been approached on the matter. The list will be published again next week, by which time it is thought the necessary 125 names will have been secured. It is very necessary to close this at once, as contracts must be made very soon if we shall be able to get the pick of the best attractions, and that is what is proposed to be done:

C. M. Martin	Robert Wickliffe
J. T. Chatham	R. Townes Martin
C. M. Howard	C. C. Hayden
J. L. Rogers	R. O. Pace
J. L. Bogges	R. D. Brooks
C. W. Taylor	Rev. R. H. Tandy
W. A. Wickliffe	W. C. Jonson
Paul Wickliffe	H. L. Stum
M. L. Wickliffe	R. E. Wallace
John Duncan	J. A. Rose
S. D. Bradley	Leslie Hale
Dr. G. H. Grace	McKinley Poole
H. O. Meredith	L. E. Rice
R. F. Jarvis	W. H. Gray
G. E. Countzler	J. H. Bray
Roy Wells	W. H. Brizendine
F. A. Irvin	Fred Head
Leslie Shutt	Cam Howard
H. C. Lewis	J. A. Gilman
W. M. Martin	Chas. W. Roark
G. C. Morgan	Jno. T. Reynolds, Jr.
Roy Rice	J. Leo Fentress
Geo. Eaves	C. A. Williams
F. A. Hunter	Orien L. Roark
E. A. Taylor	Riley Dexter
T. C. Baird	A. W. McCown
Geo. W. Morgan	L. V. Southard
Henry Howerton	F. H. Lewis
W. G. Duncan, Sr.	Jeff Wood
C. A. Denny	J. S. Brizendine
R. R. Ford	C. W. Stovall
Cecil E. Roark	H. E. Harper
A. E. McCracken	V. M. Moseley
Dr. C. B. Martin	Roy Smith
S. L. Powell	B. C. Martin
N. E. Lyon	A. B. McPherson
Newton Belcher	E. A. Ewing
A. D. Roll	T. O. Jones
Robt. Hardison, Jr.	Joe Long
Dr. L. P. Moore	D. E. Mitchell
W. W. Nichols	W. G. Duncan, Jr.
Tim F. Coleman	Rev. O. A. Barbee
C. S. Curd	W. E. Judkins
Dr. H. Y. Slaton	Oscar W. Irvin
Sidney Fred	B. G. Rice
J. P. Morgan	A. W. Duncan
Geo. M. Fohl	E. M. Cornette
W. L. Pannell	W. M. Williams
J. F. Doss	H. A. Wallace
Milton Clark	W. A. Young
H. C. Wilkinson	Gordie Young
Morton Roll	John F. Green
Dr. T. J. Slaton	H. A. McNary
Henry Lovell	

Mrs. Alice Coffman, and daughter Louise, of Central City, are visiting Mrs. H. C. McCracken.

Marked Bricks From School Building.

Mr. Frank Richardson, who is in charge of the alteration work on the school building, made a find in two bricks last week. A partition was being removed, and he found two bricks which had been stepped on by a hog, leaving very distinct impressions. The building was built before the war, when hogs were plentiful, and ran at large. A man would have trouble in hiring a hog now, so that such markings could be had.

If you use bicycle tires, sugar, sardines or any sea food, you are helping pay the European war taxes as all these items have made a jump almost equal to that of the noted cow.

Prof. Roberts at Experimental Field This Morning.

Prof. Geo. Roberts, head of the Department of Agronomy of the Kentucky experiment station, Lexington, will visit the Greenville experimental field this morning, and at 10 o'clock hopes to meet hundreds of farmers from everywhere for discussion of farm matters. Come and see the field and get good from the meeting. The field is located on the Depoy road, two miles west of Greenville.

"Possum Hunters" Acquitted.

The trial of Will Vance, George Wilkes, Joe Piper and Will Kimbley, of Cleaton, and Emmett Cessna, of Powderly, recently shot at Cleaton, and charged with making an attack on the store of the Bevier Coal Co. at that place, resulted in acquittal of all last Wednesday. The trial was held before County Judge J. J. Rice, County Attorney W. H. Gray being assisted by Judge T. J. Sparks. Hon. R. Y. Thomas and Mr. C. A. Denny represented the defendants. There was a host of witnesses, and the trial attracted much attention. Since the shooting the men have returned to work in the mines at Cleaton, as all differences have been adjusted with the company.

Read the L. & N. ad of its last excursion of the season to Mammoth Cave.

THE RECORD, 50c. per year.

The Central Life Insurance Co., of Kentucky received applications in July for more than

\$2,000,000

The policy contracts are the most wonderful ever written by any company, and practically sell themselves. (Why have an agent bother you?) For further particulars see or address

A. C. WICKLIFFE, Mgr.
HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY

Card of Thanks.

We wish to thank the good people of Greenville and of Jernigan's Chapel neighborhood for their kindness and sympathy in the death of our beloved husband and father. Our hearts go out in gratitude to all who assisted us in this hour of sorrow.

Mrs. Daniel D. Jernigan and children.

Country Roads Will Be Oiled.

The farmers of Hopkins and Henderson counties are campaigning for oiled roads in their counties next year, and are agreeing to put highways in condition for the oil and do the work if the fiscal courts will supply the oil. The farmers are reported to be unanimous in this move, and will present a strong demand on the fiscal courts of these counties. The advantages of oil on roads are being recognized by everyone, and farmers are as eager to be free from dust as are the citizens of the towns. There could be no better expenditure of money than for oil, as there would be required less work on the roads, and the condition would be so very much better. Muhlenberg farmers are all delighted with the oil, as they have seen in its use by Greenville and Central City, and they should get the highways of the county in shape and come before the fiscal court with their request for oil.

Tent Meeting at Depoy.

Rev. J. A. Collier, and helper will begin a meeting in a large tent at Depoy Wednesday evening, August 12. All the people are cordially invited to attend these meetings.

The United States is already paying its part of the European war. Cheese has jumped in price, drugs are cut off from us, and stocks on hand are low in quantity and already soaring in price. The stoppage of imports will decrease our revenues, which must be met by internal taxation. With two-thirds of the world at war, the remainder will be compelled to step up and put in its part of the enormous money expense, even if it does not contribute in men.

Coleman-Perry.

Quite a romance was consummated in our city last Monday when Miss Avalin Coleman and Mr. Ernest Perry, both of Nashville, Tenn. were married at the Methodist parsonage by Rev. Dillon. Miss Coleman arrived here several days ago to visit her school mate Miss Mary Martin, and was later joined by the groom-to-be and planned to marry. Miss Coleman is one of the most popular girls in the younger set of Nashville and the groom is a promising young business man of that city. THE RECORD joins their many friends in wishing them a long and happy life.

New Law For Bootleggers.

The most drastic penal law enacted by the General Assembly in 1914 apparently has escaped the observation of local officers as well as violators. In amending the prohibition law the General Assembly changed the word "or" to "and" in the penalty for "bootlegging," depriving courts of the discretion of fining or imprisoning those found guilty of this offense and making the penalty a fine and imprisonment. This little change was lost sight of in the more extensive amendments to the law. The old penalty was a fine of \$60 to \$100 or ten to forty days in jail or both. The amendment law fixes the penalty at \$60 to \$100 fine and twenty to forty days in jail.

Miss Corinne Smith, the charming visitor from Cleveland, Miss. returned home yesterday. She was accompanied by Miss Mary Martin who will spend several days in the South.

Killing at Drakesboro.

A cigarette caused a very disastrous occurrence at Drakesboro last Saturday night. It is said that several negroes including Dillard Wells and Odie Harris, were lounging around smoking when Wells demanded a cigarette from one of the others and when refused became angry, pulled a pistol and threatened to kill some one. Harris claimed that Wells had drawn his pistol the second time when he, Harris, shot and killed him. On examining trial Harris was held to the grand jury under a bond of \$500.

SUMMER TOURS

AT SPECIAL RATES

Via ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

To CALIFORNIA OREGON NEW YORK

And Many Other Points in the

NORTH and EAST

For full particulars see W. G. CRAWFORD Local Agent or write F. W. HARLOW D. P. A., LOUISVILLE KY.



Drink this and be refreshed!

Coca-Cola

Sip by sip here's pure enjoyment—cool comfort—a satisfied thirst—a contented palate.

Demand the genuine by full name—Nicknames encourage substitution.

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY
ATLANTA, GA.

Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola.

ROARK—Furniture, Wallpaper, Shades, Moldings

Undertaker's Goods: Coffins, Caskets, Robes, Wrappers, Slippers, Grave Vaults. Disinfection—ROARK

THE KITCHEN CABINET

We rise by the things that are under our feet. By what we have mastered of good and evil. By the pride deposited and the passion slain. And the vanquishedills we hourly meet.

STRAWBERRIES.

In the early season, when berries are expensive, a very few used for a garnish or in pleasing combinations with other dishes will not make expensive dishes. Cold molded rice with strawberry sauce is always delicious. A cereal pudding using cream of wheat or farina, molded and served with the sauce, is also very good.

The strawberry shortcake is the national dish which everybody likes. To make it, use a rich biscuit dough without sugar, or, if any, not more than a teaspoonful. Make the shortcake and roll out a half-inch thick. Spread with butter and place the other half on top, so that when they are baked there will be no rough, broken edges which are apt to come when cutting, to say nothing of making the cake soggy.

There are so many delicious strawberry and gelatine combinations that one will make no mistake in serving any of them.

Strawberry Salad.—Wash and hull the berries and cut them in halves lengthwise and let stand 30 minutes in a honey salad dressing in a cold place. Drain and arrange on lettuce leaves and serve at once. To make the honey salad dressing use: Two tablespoonfuls of honey, three of olive oil and one and a half of lemon juice, a dash of salt and cayenne if liked. Beat until frothy.

Frozen Strawberry Fruit Cup.—Take one cupful of cubed pineapple, one cut of cut orange, one-half cupful of water and sugar boiled together five minutes. Mix the fruits and stir up when cold and let stand half an hour or longer to blend. Make an ice of a pint of strawberries, a cupful of sugar and a cupful of warm water. Hash the berries with the sugar and let stand an hour. Then rub through a sieve, adding the water to hurry the process; freeze. Half fill sherbet glasses with this and hollow the center to heap the fruit mixture. Put piped whipped sweetened cream over the top and finish with a whole berry.

Nellie Maxwell.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

It is difficult to be always true to ourselves, to be always what we wish to be, what we feel we ought to be. As long as we feel that, as long as we do not surrender the ideal of our life, all is right. Our aspirations represent the true nature of our soul much more than our every-day life.

Max Muller.

GOOD THINGS TO EAT.

While bran bread is so popular with many people it may be well to have a good recipe which has been tried and is well liked.

Bran Bread.—Take three cupfuls of bran, a cupful of graham, a half-cupful of

flour, a teaspoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in three-fourths of a cupful of molasses, one cupful of raisins, dates or figs or a mixture of the three, two cupfuls of sweet milk, stir and let stand a half-hour to let the soda act on the mixture, as it does not make it light enough without. Bake in a large loaf two hours.

Nut Loaf.—To two cupfuls of mixed nut meats, using Brazil, pecans and peanuts, add one-half a teaspoonful of salt, next stir in six finely chopped bananas; when well blended press into a mold and steam steadily for three hours. Cook on ice and serve in slices. For sandwich filling sprinkle over a few drops of catsup on each slice.

Chopped Steak en Casserole.—Put two cupfuls of chopped steak in the center of a casserole, flavor with celery, salt, pepper, mace and a little mushroom catsup or Worcestershire sauce. Surround the steak with a cupful of pearl barley, pour two cupfuls of boiling water over it and bake in a moderate oven for one and a half hours. Keep closely covered while cooking. Just before serving cover with a brown gravy or tomato sauce.

June Salad Dressing.—Use any fruit combination with this: Beat the white of one egg, add two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one tablespoonful of lemon juice, one of orange juice and a third as much whipped cream as there is of the mixture. Serve very cold.

Portuguese Eggs.—Peel ripe, round tomatoes and scoop out a small hole large enough to hold an egg. Drop in an uncooked egg; dust with salt and pepper and grated cheese, with bits of butter. Bake until the egg is set.

Nellie Maxwell.

PLAID SKIRT WELL LIKED

Made of Many Materials, Though Probably Tartan Leads All of Them in Favor.

Plaid skirts are much seen. They are in fine serge, in silk, satin and crepe de chine, the plaits flattened with much pressing of the great irons used by tailors. Tartan skirts are plaid in this way and worn with black coats turned back with the tartan, or perhaps with a tartan waistcoat instead of trimmings of the Scotch material.

They are incorrectly called "plaids" in England. The plaid is the shawl or rug. Tartan is the pattern of it, and the Scotch would stare astonished at some of the tartans woven in France and Belgium and America, without the remotest reference to clan. Plain woolen materials, very soft and fine, are worn in plaid skirts, and this is a favorite form for traveling on account of the very high step to the carriages on French and other continental railways, which cannot easily be negotiated in a tight skirt. These fine woolen materials are ideal for gowns and costumes at this season. Long coats are made of them, lined with tartan or plain silk, very cozy and extremely light.

SHOWER BOUQUET



The "shower bouquet" is preferred by some brides, this pretty style being effected by innumerable narrow satin ribbons falling from the bouquet, trailing down, and knotted with blossoms, making a shower all the way to the foot of the skirt.

FEATURES OF TAILOR-MADES

Many Distinctive Effects Will Be Noticed Among the Styles of the Coming Season.

The three-quarter coat finished at the bottom with a closely kilted frill will be a feature of many of the season's tailor-mades, and the folded sash of figured material will be another. A very advanced tailor-made model in brick-red duvetyne had a knee-length coat with a kilted frill some six inches deep around the bottom. A sash of oriental silk was draped round the waist with one long folded-over end hanging down the back slightly toward the right side. At the back the skirt of the coat was cut into a pointed tab, which buttoned over onto the sash. The same pointed tab effect was shown in the new sleeves, the tab being cut in one with the shoulder, and the long sleeve put in separately. This is a most effective little coat, and so thoroughly up to date that it is certain to remain in fashion for many months to come.

Another stylish model is exhibited fashioned of covert cloth. The skirt is draped high in front under a tab of the cloth, under which at either side the peplum top is set. The latter drops lower in the back to a point following the lines of the short coat. A big turnover collar having points on the shoulder is of white linen with bias bands, embroidered in black and red floss.

About the Eyebrows.

Why do not most women take greater care of their eyebrows?

Until unsightly bald spots appear many seem to think they are indestructible, and others are content with unevenly growing ones. Yet the delicately arched and perfectly smooth eyebrow is a feature of great charm. Every woman can spare a minute in the morning to brush the eyebrows—from the nose outward always—with a small, soft brush. This stimulates them, removes dust that hinders their growth and keeps them smooth and in place.

If the hair is scant or beginning to fall, a lotion will be found an excellent restorative. It should be rubbed in with the tip of a finger every night, care being taken to stroke outward. The lotion is composed of oil of neroli, ten drops; tincture of cantharides, one drachm, and almond oil, two ounces.

Inexpensive Jardinieres.

Instead of buying expensive jardinieres for your potted plants, simply paint the ordinary flower pot and saucers with a flat, oil paint in a color to harmonize with the color scheme of the room they are in. Flower pots painted a green-blue or a Chinese blue are wonderfully quaint and decorative.

A POSTPONED ROMANCE

By JEAN SHEAR.

"What made you ask me to marry you?" inquired the bride, as one asks what the weather is likely to be. "Why," the bride's husband paused. "I guess it was because you were looking around and picked me out."

"No," replied the bride, meditatively. "It could not have been just that, because Miss Mary McGee's been picking out husbands for 20 years, and she's just quit that unprofitable occupation and had begun to be happy, when she found him!"

"Who's this Miss Mary McGee?" "She's just Miss Mary McGee!" the bride laughed. "I don't know how I can explain more, if that doesn't tell you! She's the woman down the block who lives with the children and they all call her Miss Mary McGee. So every one else does! She's been with the children until she's just like one—but she didn't begin until she'd given up the hope of getting married, you know."

"How interesting," commented the man.

"Yes, but she's had a genuine romance! You see it got out, naturally," said the bride, taking a deep breath to mark the beginning of the story, "through the children that Miss McGee wasn't invited to Jane Benton's wedding, because she was needed by some one or other to take care of the children. And no one thought she'd think anything of it! But the children talked it over before her,



"Mr. Manning was interesting."

and her feelings were hurt. She imagined that she had become nothing but a nursemaid in the eyes of the world, and gave up her play with the children!

"So she shut herself up in the house and wouldn't have anything to do with anyone!"

"Miss McGee's tall and angular, and sort of eccentric looking, but she's got an awfully sweet nature, and every one was sorry that her feelings were hurt. However, she wouldn't let any one console her, or explain."

"Then one day old Lawyer Manning passed the house and, hearing music, he went up. She was so surprised at his visit that she let him in, and what do you suppose she was doing? She had saved a lot of newspaper articles on how to dance the tango, and she was learning it from them, playing until she had a tune in mind and then singing for the dancing!"

"And so Manning is the happy individual?" anticipated the husband. "Now, you just wait till I finish!" finished the bride. "Mr. Manning was interested in the tango and Miss Mary McGee promised to teach him all about it. So he went almost every afternoon."

"And then the minister, who every one says was fond of Miss Mary McGee years ago, called. Of course, his visit occurred when Mr. Manning was there, and it sort of woke him up. I guess he'd been thinking Miss Mary McGee would always be there, and there was no hurry about asking her. Anyway, he began to call frequently, and Miss Mary McGee always let them come in, and they remained hours and hours, each trying to outstay the other, and thus get the opportunity to propose, I guess! But they always had to go away together, for neither would give in!"

"And actually Miss Mary McGee got so pretty with the activity and excitement—"

"But which one got her?" interrupted the man. "Why, that's the romance of it!" triumphed the bride. "They'd been calling for about a month, steadily, almost every afternoon, and then one day the minister brought along his brother, who was visiting him, because he couldn't leave his visitor at home, and he wouldn't let Mr. Manning get the advantage of a call alone!"

"And the minister's brother had the wit to invite her out. And he proposed right away, and now they're married!"—Chicago Daily News.

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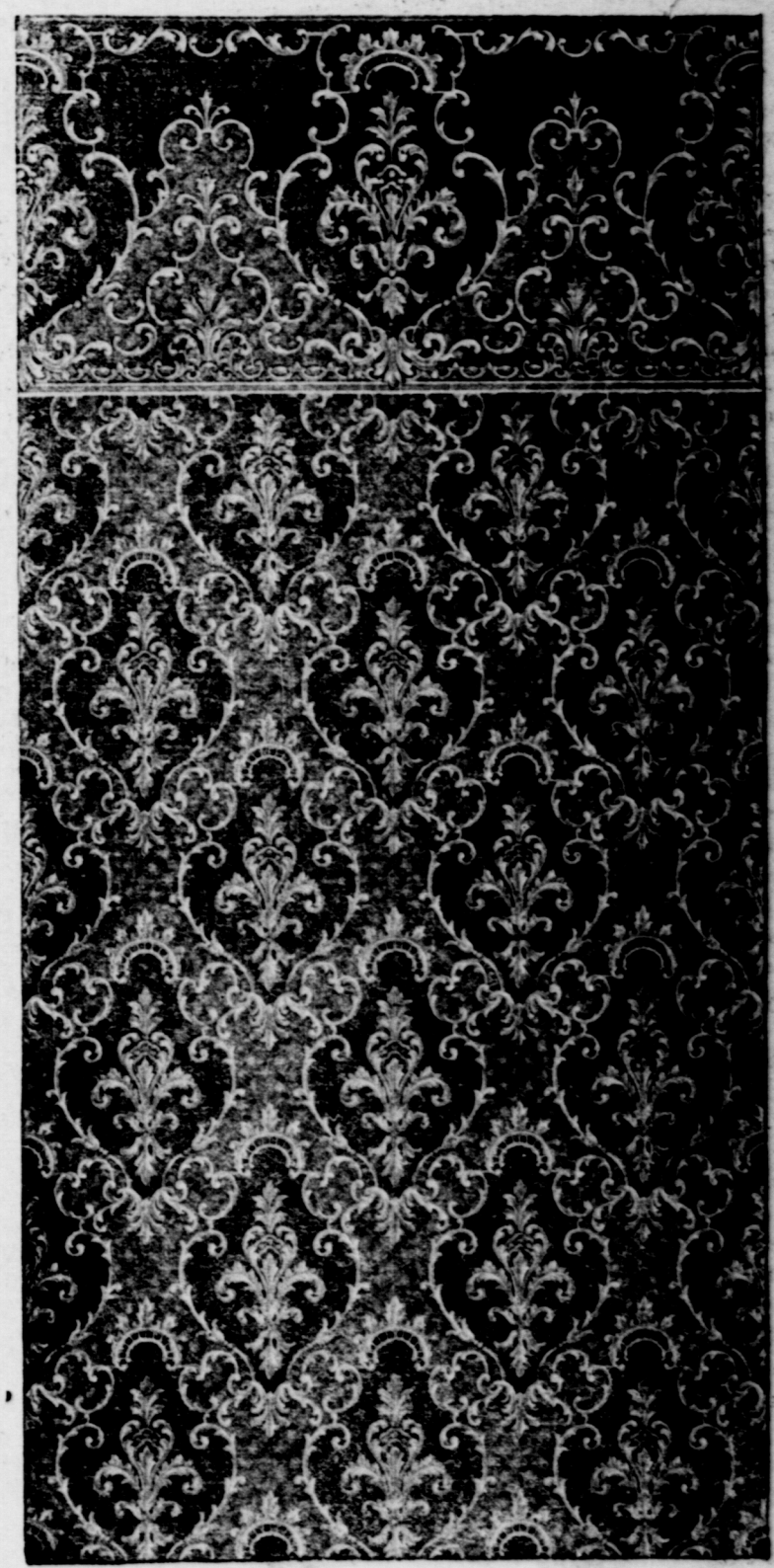
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